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# INDIAN

## AT WORK



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# I N D I A N S    A T    W O R K

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THE NAVAJO FALLS, TRUXTON CAÑON AGENCY, ARIZONA





# • INDIANS • AT • WORK •

A News Sheet for Indians  
and the Indian Service

VOLUME V

APRIL 1938

NUMBER 8

Visits by groups of Sioux Indians to Washington in recent weeks have brought into view many interesting situations.

The Wounded Knee massacre survivors have come. What a beam of light they - and Representative Case of South Dakota, speaking in their cause - shed upon a mournful phase of Indian history now forty-six years in the past. Those who are closely interested may obtain the departmental report on the pending bill which would compensate the survivors of the massacre. Three paragraphs are quoted here.

The Wounded Knee incident properly has been called a "massacre." The historical facts are here set down as a basis for judgment by the Congress.

The unrest and distress among the Sioux bands had increased in its intensity through a number of years prior to 1890. The causes of the Sioux misery need not here be recapitulated. There had been ruthless violations of treaties and agreements, and numerous administrative abuses. It scarcely was possible for the Indians themselves to know what spots they were



permitted to inhabit and what they were forbidden to inhabit, so sweeping and so casual had been the violations and unilateral abrogations of contract on the part of the Government. One of the responses of the Sioux Indians, as of numerous other tribes similarly distressed, was the flight into messianic religious revivals. The messianic revival among the Sioux was known as the Ghost Dance Religion.

It is important to note that these messianic revivals had taken place from time to time for many years among many Indian tribes and in no instance had they thrown the Indians into aggressive warfare with the whites. Neither acts of war, nor massacres nor depredations, had resulted from the numerous messianic revivals. This record was known to the Government at the time.

Four hundred Sioux, in family groups (whole families with all their transportable possessions), assembled for the Ghost Dance ceremonies, were shot down by government troops - mass-firing into the congregation, and then an individual man-hunt (and woman and baby hunt). General Miles wrote: "The official reports make the number killed 90 warriors and approximately 200 women and children."

"This, all this was in the olden  
Time, long ago."

In these terms we are accustomed to think of Indian wrongs. But not so - the Wounded Knee Massacre was almost now.

A different focus was presented by spokesmen of the Sioux Treaty Council who had preceded the Wounded Knee survivors to Washington. Fundamentally, the Treaty Council spokesmen were troubled concerning the gulf which racial cross-breeding has opened between the full-blood and the mixed-blood Sioux. The gulf in a single generation has amounted to such a chasm as, in England for example, a thousand years of change would bring. Yet the groups on opposite

sides of this gulf are inescapably bound together in status, in treaty claims, in ownership of existing property - briefly, in practical destiny. What wisdom of social procedure is called for; what tolerance both ways; what an active determination on both sides that minority rights and minority traits and preferences shall be regarded. The thing that is realized by few whites, is that Indian tribes in the grip of this problem are struggling with issues as profound as are those issues which now hold much of Continental Europe in an agony and in an extreme peril.

Civil rights are not easy to maintain within groups possessed of very inadequate resources, whose members can not or will not abandon the group relationship - groups facing an economic crisis due to a permanently insufficient physical basis for the group life. All of the Sioux tribes are thus situated. Therefore, I think that the handling of the American Horse case by the organized Pine Ridge tribe was significant.

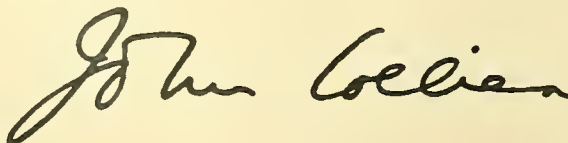
Tried before the local (or "Junior") court for raising money under false pretenses, American Horse was convicted. Apparently, he had made representations broadly incorrect about the Reorganization Act, and representations whose practical effect was to work against the tribe's material and acute needs as seen by many fellow-tribesmen. Appealed to the appellate court (tribal, and autonomous, i.e., not subject to Indian Office review), the verdict of the Junior court was reversed. The appellate court,

clearly determined that civil liberty should be guarded, resolved the uncertainties (and the facts of the case were delicately balanced; indeed, American Horse apparently had violated some precious and revered Old Sioux values and traditions) in favor of the defendant. These procedures were all the Indians' own.

\* \* \* \* \*

From this deep-dyed weave of the human-social problem, pass to what Regional Forester William Zeh discovered when he explored the desert out west of the Papago reservation in Arizona, near the Old Mexico border.

He found a whole Indian population consisting of one man and his family. In that glorious-sounding place, the Organ Pipe National Monument, solitary at days' journey away from anybody, José Juan Crosco cultivates his fifteen acres and runs his hundred cows. He and his predecessors in interest (they once numbered a good many families, who died from a pestilence) have been in this same place time out of mind. Zeh and his party recommend: "It is necessary that approximately 100,000 acres be set aside for Crosco's use to prevent over-use." A hundred thousand acres for a hundred cows. Oh, happy land of elbow-room, natural glory, and peace from contentions.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John Collier". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" being more prominent and the last name "Collier" following in a similar style.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs



## THE INDIAN SERVICE MANUAL APPROACHES COMPLETION

By Walter V. Woehlke, Assistant to the Commissioner

There is under way in the Washington Office now an effort to produce, for the benefit of the administrators of the Service, a manual of Indian Service administration to take the place of innumerable circulars and orders that have been pouring out over the field for many years. This work is going on concurrently with the task of codifying the Departmental regulations which have the force of law.

The urgent necessity for the compilation of such a manual became apparent late in 1933 when Ward Shepard, then Land-Use Specialist, trundled into the Commissioner's office one day a truck containing a huge box six feet high, filled to the top and flowing over with single copies of the orders and circulars issued during the preceding fifteen years. As a result of this exhibition, the compilation, condensation, and indexing of this mass of administrative directions was undertaken by a small staff on special detail; but after six arduous months the staff was dispersed, the task was left unfinished, and the torrent of orders and circulars continued in accelerated volume.

But the cries of distress from the field personnel, engulfed in the constantly rising flood of mimeographed material, continued, and their appeals for help grew more urgent, as the rising tide threatened the sanity of those conscientious administrative officials in the field who were trying to carry out the Washington instructions and mandates.

In this emergency, Commissioner Collier turned to the field to get the job done. Last summer he commissioned Superintendent S. D. Aberle of the Pueblo jurisdiction to make a compilation and summary of all the orders and circulars available in the field.

This job - the sorting, arranging, analyzing, and condensation of the raw material - was finished in February. Some 10,000 pages of orders and circulars were reduced to 1,000 pages. Even this number, when mimeographed and bound in seven parts, made a stack ten inches from head to foot. In this ten-inch stack were the abstracts of some 3,500 numbered orders, with more than a hundred numbered orders still missing, together with an undetermined amount of unnumbered circular material.

Now a dozen specialists in the various divisions of the Washington Office are going over the compilation as it affects their particular divisions. When the job is done and it has had Departmental approval, there will be available for the field a loose-leaf manual containing the text of all general Departmental regulations applicable to the Indian Service, together with the explanatory, interpretive, and directive orders and circulars. When this job is completed, the field will have at its disposal in not more than two volumes a compendium of all surviving Departmental and Indian Service rules and regulations, orders, and circulars, arranged according to function, and properly indexed, so that the field personnel may be able to locate the text of the applicable regulation in short order.

After this manual has been issued, all new orders and circulars will be sent out in the form of amendments to the existing regulations or as additions thereto, so that these amendments can be substituted in the loose-leaf book by removing old provisions and substituting the new ones.

A limited number of copies of the preliminary compilation is available. Interested superintendents may receive a copy of this preliminary codification, provided they file their applications early.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS AIDS

#### INDIANS IN MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey, the Indian Welfare group of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Mendocino County, California, has interested itself actively in the Indian Service program. The development of self-help clubs among Indian women, cooperation in placement of young Indians in private employment, and help in the marketing of the fine Indian basketry made in the locality are three examples of concrete help offered by these friends of Indians. In making her report for the past year, Mrs. Murphey stated:

"It will be readily seen that the fine array of officials now working among these Indians makes the work of the Indian Welfare Chairman much less onerous than it was several years ago. The joyful part of it is that there is so much more that Indians can do to help themselves. To those of us who have followed Indian troubles and difficulties through many years, it is a pleasure to see dreams come true, and visions become matters of routine."



## OUTBREAK OF RABIES UNDER CONTROL ON NAVAJO

By John McPhee, Exhibit and Information Assistant  
Navajo Agency, Arizona

Swift steps to stamp out an epidemic of rabies (hydrophobia) on the Navajo Reservation where eleven persons were recently bitten by mad dogs undoubtedly saved many lives in that area. This health menace, moreover, could easily have spread into adjoining populated centers in three states with serious consequences if the emergency had not been handled promptly by the Indian Service medical unit. The victims, now reported out of danger after treatment, are four Navajo Indians and seven whites, all living on the reservation. Five are children from three to seven years old.

Rabies first appeared at Denethotso, Arizona, when a three-year-old boy was bitten on the face by his dog. The child was rushed to the hospital at Kayenta, twenty-seven miles away and given emergency treatment pending the arrival of Pasteur serum. Twenty-six dogs were killed in the district as rabies suspects and their heads examined for signs of hydrophobia. Other dogs whose behavior was suspicious were impounded as a precautionary measure. (A characteristic of rabid dogs is that they often run in an unswerving line for distances as great as forty miles, biting trees and moving objects in their mad dash.)

An emergency call went to the Army Medical College in Washington, D. C., and a large quantity of the Pasteur prophylactic serum was rushed to the Indian hospital at Kayenta, furthest post office from a railroad in the United States. Dog quarantines were established by Indian Service doctors on the reservation and by public health physicians in McKinley County, New Mexico. The fullest cooperation from dog owners on and off the reservation was demanded to check the spread of the disease.

Wholesale execution of Navajo dogs was deemed unwise because of the important part they play in Navajo economy. Thousands of the wiry animals are used by the Indians to herd their sheep. The reservation is also densely populated by wild dogs which mingle with the coyotes. Rabies among the coyotes some years ago accounted for the loss of thousands of sheep which were bitten by the mad animals. The potentialities of a serious outbreak of rabies in this fertile field made the present emergency all the more alarming.

Rabies is distinctly a disease of warm-blooded animals, but is most commonly seen in the dog. It is communicated to human



beings through the bites of rabid animals and is caused by a virus which enters the system through the broken skin and finds its way to the spinal cord and then to the brain. When the disease develops in the human being it is almost invariably fatal.

Commissioner Collier praised the Navajos for their cooperation in checking the outbreak. By word of mouth, the warning quickly spread over the 16,000,000-acre reservation. "Our dogs are sick. If they bite you or your children, go fast to the Agency." The Navajos knew that their best friends could be their most vicious enemies.

• • • • •



#### TRUXTON CAÑON FEAST

From the Truxton Cañon Agency at Valentine, Arizona, in the bottom of the Grand Canyon, come these pictures of a dance and feast held at the Agency. C. F. Shaffer, school principal, was the photographer.



## ENCOURAGING PROGRESS SEEN IN OKLAHOMA-KANSAS AREA

Encouraging progress in the conduct of Indian affairs in the Oklahoma-Kansas area is summed up in a report to Commissioner Collier from Coordinator A. C. Monahan, who points out that the past year marked the birth of a new spirit of cooperation between superintendents and supervisors, "who are keeping in mind the total problem."

By arrangement with the Oklahoma Department of Education, 50 per cent of the money paid for tuition of Indian children is used for the "Indian enrichment program." Local school district taxes supplemented by state aid and 50 per cent of the Federal money is sufficient to maintain a school of ordinary standards.

The additional 50 per cent is used for the purchase of text books for Indian children, educational equipment, supplementary readers, tools for garden work, the employment of special teachers, for lengthening of the school term and similar services. Plans have been laid to introduce the same enrichment program in the schools of the Five Tribes area during the coming year.

### Community Schools In The Five Civilized Tribes Area

There are now in the Five Tribes area fifteen special day schools for Indian children. These are public schools located in communities where the attendance is almost wholly Indian. Since practically all the support money is from Federal funds, selection of teachers and supervision of programs is handled by Indian Service representatives in cooperation with local school district officials. In eight cases these schools are conducted in Federally-owned buildings.

Each one of these schools is becoming a real community center. The principal teacher in the school is the community leader. Varied activities for adults as well as children are carried on. Active steps are being taken to organize the Indians in each of these communities into cooperatives under the terms of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act. It is planned to purchase equipment and stock through these cooperatives for the use of the communities and to operate community gardens whose produce will be canned in the schools by women and girl pupils, part to be used in preparing noon-day lunches for the children, the rest to be taken to Indian homes. This type of cooperative enterprise was very successfully carried out in the Sourjohn School and others during the past year. These



schools have an ample supply of vegetables for school lunches for the entire school year.

#### Four New Schools Built

Four new buildings built with Federal funds during the past year were constructed from plans of the Rosenwald Fund and the State Department of Education. They include under one roof a classroom, a community room for sewing, cooking and other activities to be used either by adults or school children, and a shop room equipped with a forge, anvil and bench to be used by adults in repairing of farm equipment and by older male pupils. Each has a four-room teacherage. At three additional special schools community buildings have been erected with Rehabilitation funds and are being used for general community activities in addition to being used by the school.

#### Boarding School Programs Broadened

There are twelve boarding schools in Oklahoma and one in Kansas. Chilocco, primarily an agricultural trade school is operating efficiently under a redirected program. The four boarding schools in Western Oklahoma will by next year cover twelve grades, and the number of grades in eastern Oklahoma schools is being increased. Every effort is being made to sift intelligently the pupils who are eligible for boarding schools, which are operated primarily for orphans, children from broken homes, and children from sections of the state where public schools are not available. Most of these schools now have agricultural instructors and emphasis is being placed on work in agriculture and housekeeping. Occasionally meetings are being held for the principals so that programs may be worked out together.

Haskell Institute is following closely the reorganization begun two years ago and is probably doing better work today than at any time in the last decade. Its commercial department accepts only Indian boys and girls who have completed high school work.

#### Student Loans Benefit Over Two Hundred

Student loans have been made to approximately 164 Oklahoma young men and women attending the Oklahoma A & M College, the University of Oklahoma, State Teachers Colleges, the University of Kansas and others scattered in institutions such as business



colleges and hospitals, both in Oklahoma and elsewhere. This does not include over fifty loan students enrolled in the Commercial Department at Haskell Institute.

#### Oklahoma Health Service Supplemented By New Personnel And Equipment

Probably the most important advance in the health setup for the state is made possible through an appropriation for field services in the Five Tribes. A supervising physician and a supervising nurse have been appointed with headquarters in Muskogee at the Agency office. Seven contract physicians and seven field nurses are being appointed. Two half-time nurses are already at work (at Wheelock Academy and at Carter Seminary) devoting half time to the school children and half time to the neighboring territory working with adults and children in their homes.

The William W. Hastings General Hospital at Tahlequah (79 beds) is completed and will probably be opened about May 1. The new Choctaw-Chickasaw Hospital and Sanitorium at Talihina (150 beds for tuberculosis cases, 75 general beds) is completed and will probably open by July 1. The Claremore Hospital has been enlarged to a capacity of 74 beds. The Kiowa Hospital Annex with a capacity for 29 beds is completed and in operation. It is used for tuberculosis patients. A new dormitory for nurse-aid students is completed at the Kiowa Hospital and is in use. This course has been in successful operation for three years.

#### Extension Staff Supplemented

A supervisor of Extension for the Oklahoma-Kansas area began work late in the summer of 1937. The Extension personnel at Oklahoma agencies has been increased slightly during the year to make a total of 51 men and women working on agricultural and home extension activities.

#### Oklahoma City Office Places 470

The Oklahoma City office has placed during the year 41 Indians in the Indian Service, 26 in other government offices, 124 in PWA construction, 114 in industrial and commercial positions. The Assistant Placement Officer in Oklahoma City is concerned primarily with securing employment for household workers. Approximately 65 girls have been placed in Oklahoma City, 50 in Tulsa and approximately 20 in other towns in Oklahoma. Approximately 30 have been placed in Wichita and Topeka, Kansas.

### Subsistence Gardens Developed

During 1937 eight subsistence gardening irrigation projects have been completed at Indian boarding schools and resettlement projects. One hundred seventeen acres have been put under irrigation at a total cost of approximately \$55,000. Five additional projects are under construction. Seventy-five acres will be irrigated at a cost of \$20,000. A comprehensive study of irrigation needs in Oklahoma is now under way, and plans are being developed for desirable projects to be constructed during the next ten or twelve years.

### CCC-ID Work Centers Around Soil-Saving Operations

An allotment of approximately \$900,000 was made to Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas for the present year. Monthly employment is furnished approximately 1,600 men. Emphasis has been placed on soil conservation, the work consisting largely of terracing, contouring, check dam construction, diversion of water to prevent erosion, truck trails and tree planting. Numerous stock ponds have been built, and wells dug or drilled. Approximately 100 miles of shelterbelt work on allotted lands is under way, the work being done under the supervision of the U. S. Forest Service. Two camps for young men are in the process of construction, one in Delaware County and one in the Wichita Mountain Wild Life Refuge for work on Indian land north and west of the Refuge.

Careful ground work has been done in encouraging crafts work throughout the state. Indians are now making in considerable quantities, for example, baskets, neckties, moccasins, silver and leather work and rugs. A group in McCurtain County, under the leadership of an expert teacher, is spinning wool and is now producing excellent yarn.

### Land Purchased For Oklahoma Indians

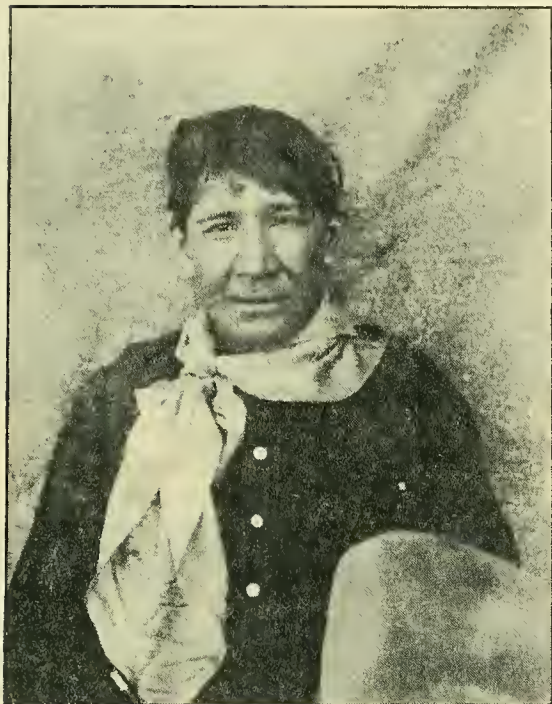
The Land Division, located at Muskogee, during 1937 obligated by option 12,148 acres of land at a cost of \$234,190. This includes 99 farms, all of which have been accepted for purchase by the Department of the Interior. Fifty-one have been paid for and are now available for resettlement. For the fiscal year 1938 a contractual fund of \$130,000 was allocated to Oklahoma. Twelve projects totaling approximately 3,000 acres and costing \$57,000 have been submitted to the Washington Office. An additional 3,050 acres is under option at a total cost of approximately \$45,000. In Kansas 935 acres are being purchased at a cost of \$48,600.



## SPYBUCK, THE SHAWNEE ARTIST

By M. R. Harrington, Director, The Southwest Museum,

Los Angeles, California



**Earnest L. Spybuck**

Twenty-eight years ago, when I first met Spybuck, the Shawnee painter, Indian artists were anything but numerous. In fact, I had run across only one other, Jesse Cornplanter, the Seneca, in all my travels among the tribes. I refer, of course, to Indians who produced pictures with the white man's materials and by his methods. There were, and always have been, many Indian artists working in strictly native materials along traditional lines.

One day Bill Skye, my Peoria friend and assistant, piloted a shy young Indian into our ethnological headquarters at Shawnee, Oklahoma, where we were gathering specimens and informa-

tion for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in New York. I noticed that the visitor carried a flat parcel under his arm; this, after some persuasion, he was induced to open. Inside were water-color paintings of horses, cattle and cowboys, all bearing the signature, written in a flowing hand, of "Earnest L. Spybuck."

The pictures were unsophisticated, but the drawing was good, the general effect pleasing and the detail of costume and equipment unusually accurate - a fact which impressed me especially. It occurred to me then and there that I might engage Spybuck to record in water-colors the ceremonies, games and customs of his own people and those of other tribes in the vicinity.



TWO OF SPYBUCK'S PAINTINGS

(Pictures By The Museum Of The American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York)



Procession Before The Shawnee War Dance



Shawnee Chicken Dance

The young man was willing and as a result many of his pictures adorn the walls of the Museum of the American Indian today; some were reproduced in color in a book of mine on the Lenape or Delaware Indians, while still others are awaiting publication in another book - this time on the Shawnee - still in manuscript form.

Incidentally Spybuck and I became good friends and I learned something of his background. He was born in January, 1883; a member of the Athawikele division of the White Turkey Band of Absentee Shawnee. His clan I originally recorded as "Turtle", but a recent letter from him says "Rabbit." "Me-tha-thka-ka" is his Indian name according to my records, but he prefers to write it "Mathakacae", and insists on spelling his first name "Earnest" rather than "Ernest."

Married at the age of nineteen, Spybuck and his wife Anna (Sikapece) have brought three children into the world, two of whom, Thomas (Mathamaesheka) and Virgie (Paetaemaeshe) still survive. Thomas is a World War veteran.

Spybuck's schooling, he says, never extended beyond the Third Reader, and as far as drawing and painting are concerned, he is entirely self-taught. To quote his own words, "Mother Earth started me drawing." He explained that as a small child he made his first drawings of animals on the bare ground with a stick. Paper and pencil came later. Even better than Indian subjects, Spybuck loves to draw cowboys, live-stock and range scenes in general. A keen observer and possessed of an excellent memory, he usually studies his subject first in the field and makes his drawings later; sometimes, however, he sketches directly from nature. He has experimented with oils, but his preferred medium is still water-colors.

At fifty-five, although much of his time must be devoted to the home and farm near Tecumseh, Oklahoma, Spybuck still delights in drawing and painting, still keeps his boyish enthusiasm. May he live many years and never lose it!

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NAVAJO PROPERTY

Navajo property can be divided into five classifications: Nit-tlis or "Hard Goods", consisting of coin, silver ornaments, weapons, white and yellow shell, coral and cannel coal; Yudi or "Soft and Flexible Goods" consisting of cloth baskets, hides skins and clothing; Jish or "Ceremonial Values", consisting of chants, herbs, medicines, good luck formulae, sacred names, medicine bags, religious paraphernalia and magic formulae; Kay-yah or agricultural and range land; and Din-neh-chil-ah-tas-aye or "Game Goods", consisting of all domesticated or wild animals. Reprinted from the SOUTHWEST TOURIST NEWS.





Five Indian Costumes (left to right): Seminole, worn by Isabel St. Arnold; Cheyenne, worn by Evelyn Pierce; Winnebago, worn by Edna Portwood; (seated) Menominee, worn by Erma Hicks; and Navajo, worn by Esther Marchant.



## INDIAN COSTUMES

By Evelyn Pierce, Assistant Guidance Officer, Indian Service

Last month, five Indian girls, employees in the Indian Office, gave a "fashion show" at the Montgomery Junior High School, Silver Spring, Maryland. Five Indian costumes, representing as many tribes and two periods in the evolution of the dress of Indian women, were "modeled" for the students. The show had to be given twice as the auditorium would not seat all the students at one time.

As an introduction, Miss Evelyn Pierce, a Seneca of New York, who is Assistant Guidance Officer in the Education Division, discussed briefly the story of Indian costumes in general, including the war-bonnet of the Plains Indians. Miss Pierce's costume was from the Cheyenne tribe and illustrated the use of two doeskins in fashioning the garment. The decorations were fringes and beads made of dried berries.

Miss Erma Hicks, a Cherokee of Oklahoma, was dressed in the costume of the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin. The dress was of buckskin beautifully embroidered with beads in a floral design common to northern woodland Indians of an earlier day.

Miss Edna Portwood, a Shoshone of Wyoming, modeled a dress evolved by Winnebagos after traders had brought them broadcloth, silks, needles and thread. The skirt was a wrap-around with the front decorated in a conventional design of bright colored silks appliqued with feather-stitching. Navy blue broadcloth was used for skirt and blouse. The blouse was of kimono style trimmed with strips of silk matching the colors of the appliqué on the skirt, stitched horizontally on front and back.

Mrs. Esther Marchant, a Laguna from New Mexico, displayed a Navajo dress developed after traders had brought them calico and velveteen and they had acquired skill in fashioning silver jewelry. The skirt was of orange calico made very full and gathered at the waist into a band, with an eighteen-inch ruffle around the bottom which made it even fuller. The blouse was of purple velveteen held in place by a belt of silver conchos mounted on leather. Necklaces of silver beads, wampum and turquoise were worn; also bracelets and rings of silver and turquoise.

Miss Isabel St. Arnold, a Chippewa of Michigan, wore a dress which is the present day style of the Seminole women of Florida.

The background of the skirt was of yellow calico on which had been appliquéd in the finest of hand sewing a complicated conventional design of many colors. The blouse, of blue silk with a yoke of yellow sewed on with piping which repeated one of the colors used in the skirt, was worn loosely without a belt. Yards and yards of blue, black and yellow beads were worn around the neck. A Seminole woman's wealth and social standing are judged by the quality and quantity of beads she displays.

The show closed with all five costumes being modeled at once so that the students could see how "styles" in Indian women's dresses vary even as do the dress styles of other races.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### AN INDIAN WOMAN FARMER MAKES FINE RECORD

From The Extension Report Of The Crow Creek Agency, South Dakota

A noteworthy example was set this past year by Mrs. Amy Carpenter, an Indian woman living in the Fort Hale District. Her husband, Philip Carpenter, a Crow Creek Indian, was at one time the leading Indian farmer on this reservation. A few years ago, however, he suffered a stroke of paralysis and has been an invalid since. This misfortune, coupled with the unfavorable seasons that followed, put this family in hard circumstances. Feed loans, seed loans and resettlement aid kept them going. But this year Mrs. Carpenter made a successful come-back. From fifty-six acres of dry farm land which the family owned and from thirty-five acres of land leased on a share-crop basis she harvested eighty-nine tons of cane hay, seventy bushels of cane seed, eighteen tons of corn fodder, 168 bushels of corn and raised a good early garden. Ten acres were fallowed to comply with the AAA farm program. She also put up eighty tons of wild hay. She has fifty-three head of cattle, thirty-eight horses and seventy chickens.

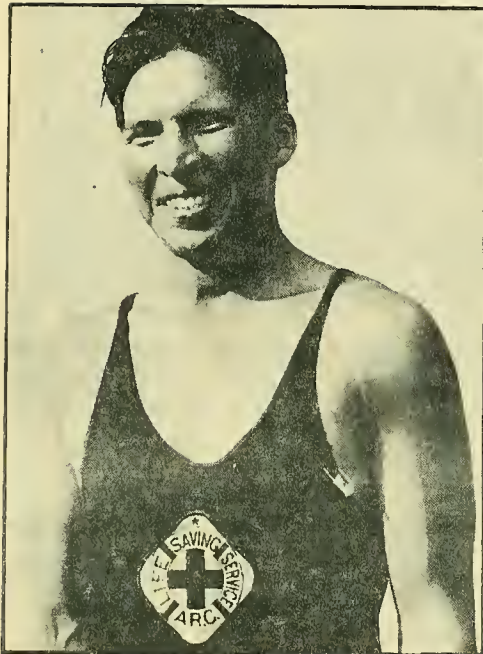
One-quarter section of their land had been deeded to them and during the hard times the taxes became delinquent. Mrs. Carpenter entered into a contract with the County to pay them off, and at the present time she has paid nearly all that was due, as well as clearing up some of her other debts.

## CCC-ID SAFETY PROGRAM TRAINS INDIANS

### IN SWIMMERS' LIFE-SAVING TECHNIQUE

By John P. Watson,

In Charge Safety Division, CCC - ID



**Instructor Edwin Hoklotubbe**

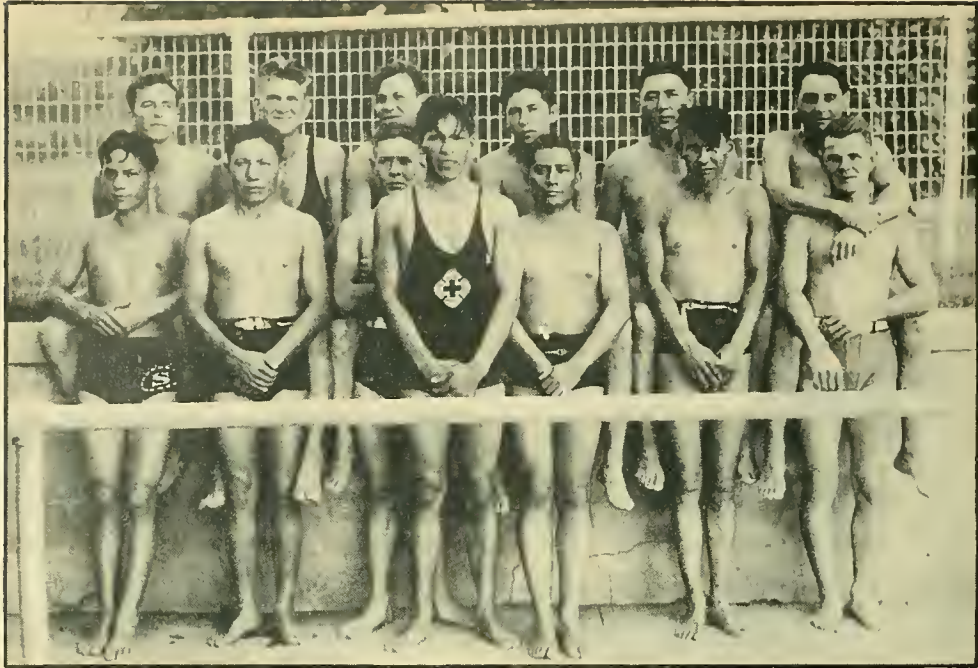
With the return of the swimming season a hazard to some 8,000 people looms up. In 1933 7,465 people in the United States were drowned; in 1934 7,326 were drowned; and in 1935 7,108 similarly lost their lives.

On some Indian reservations the drought has been so prolonged that there has been scarcely enough water to drown in. With the increase in the number of dams, stock ponds and reservoirs, however, it is probably true that the hazard of drowning has increased in the past three years. Under CCC-ID's safety program young Indians are being trained in life-saving technique, and the program will be continued this year.

The accompanying photographs show the men who participated in the first Aquatic Training and Life-Saving Center held by the Indian Service last September in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

The training school was arranged for by Harry C. Miller, Project Manager, CCC-ID, A. B. Finney, District Camp Supervisor in charge of the safety program in CCC-ID District 9, and his assistant Donald B. Jones. Edwin Hoklotubbe, a Choctaw CCC-ID worker from the Muskogee Agency, did all the teaching. He received his own training as a Life-Saving Examiner at the American Red Cross National Aquatic School held at Lake Lucerne, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, June 13 to 23, 1937.





Class Of CCC-ID Aquatic School Held At The Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma, September 7 to 11 Inclusive, 1937.

Twelve men, representing four agencies, attended the center and all successfully completed the course and received certificates. They are: Joe Blackhalf, Cheyenne, Cheyenne-Arapaho Agency; Pat Cookson, Cherokee; Jesse Foreman, Cherokee; George Sunday, Cherokee; Nick Bussey, Cherokee; Dick Bussey, Cherokee; Cicero Sixkiller, Cherokee; Lester Cooper, Choctaw; and William Fitzgerald, Choctaw, all of Five Civilized Tribes Agency; William Karty, Comanche, and Albert Tohetchy, Comanche, both from Kiowa Agency; and Robert Downs, Kickapoo from the Shawnee Agency.

These twelve men are now qualified to teach enrollees in their own localities the fundamentals of water safety and the rescue and treatment of drowning swimmers.

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#### COVER PHOTOGRAPH

The photograph on the cover of this issue of "Indians At Work" shows an Indian woman in Fresno County, California, preparing acorn flour. Photograph by Frances Cooke Macgregor.

### VISITING FIELD PERSONNEL

Among the recent visitors to the Washington Office were the following superintendents: Charles W. Graves of Blackfeet Agency in Montana; Clyde M. Blair of Cherokee Agency in North Carolina; Lawrence E. Correll of Chilocco School in Oklahoma; Byron J. Brophy of Flandreau School in South Dakota; F. W. Boyd of Fort Belknap Agency in Montana; Russell M. Kelley of Haskell Institute in Kansas; E. Reeseman Fryer of Navajo Agency in Arizona; James W. Balmer of Pipestone School in Minnesota; Raymond H. Bitney of Red Lake Agency in Minnesota; Claude R. Whitlock of Rosebud Agency in South Dakota; and Roy Nash of Sacramento Agency in California.

Other visitors to the Washington Office included the following: Edna Groves, Superintendent of Indian Education at Cherokee Agency in North Carolina; H. C. Seymour, Superintendent of Boarding Schools at United Pueblos Agency in New Mexico; Orpha McPherson, Associate Supervisor, Elementary Education, Navajo Agency in Arizona; Homer Morrison, Superintendent of Indian Education in Washington State; Kirk Newport, Principal at Rosebud Agency in South Dakota; W. O. Nicholson, Principal at Pine Ridge in South Dakota; Gladys Tantaquidgeon, Social Worker at Rosebud in South Dakota; Miss Mary Stewart, Superintendent Indian Education at Sacramento Agency in California; Miss Clara Madsen, Social Worker at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota; Louis Balsam, Field Representative in Charge at Consolidated Chippewa Agency in Minnesota; James Pipe on Head, Sioux, Dewey Beard, Sioux, and William Whitewolf, Sioux, from Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota; and John McPhee, Exhibit and Information Assistant, Navajo Agency, Arizona.

A delegation from the Blackfeet Tribe in Montana visited here recently. This delegation included Stuart Hazlett, Eddie Bigbeaver, William Buffalo Hide and Sam Bird.

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### TRANSFERS OF CHIEF CLERKS

Several transfers of chief clerks are being made: Raymond Boskiewicz will go from Carson Agency, Nevada, to Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Oklahoma, June 1; Lloyd G. Andrews will be transferred from Keshena agency, Wisconsin, to Carson Agency; Lloyd B. Patterson will move from Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada to Keshena; Gordon J. Baber, who has been chief clerk at the Great Lakes Agency, Wisconsin, will become an auditor for the CCC-ID with headquarters at Billings, Montana; and Lyle Berger will be promoted from within the Great Lakes Agency staff to become chief clerk there.



## TORRES-MARTINEZ INDIANS PARTICIPATE IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY FAIR

By Claude C. Cornwall, Camp Supervisor, CCC-ID



A new county fair had its beginnings on February 4, 5 and 6, in the famous Coachella Valley of California, at Indio, a city which is below the level of the sea. The products of this valley are almost tropical in character. Dates and citrus fruits are the principal crops.

As their humble contribution to this beginning, the Torres-Martinez Indians of Mission Agency prepared their first exhibit of products in their home community. Under the leadership of Harry J. Hess, Farm Agent at Thermal, the Indians set up a booth illustrating contrasting scenes of Indian life - the old and the new.

### Date Palms

Torres-Martinez Reservation  
Mission Agency

A Tule house, a replica of the traditional Indian dwelling, was constructed; the metates, grinding stones and stone mortars of ancient usage placed therein and the acorns and mesquite beans and other natural food products set in their proper places. This was the old. A bow and arrows were hung over the entrance, symbolic of the days when food was plenty, rather than produced from the cultivated soil.

In contrast was the exhibit of modern products, of dates and oranges and grapefruit, of corn and beans. A pictorial panel illustrated these same contrasts. There were photographs of the old houses and the new. There were also photographs of various Indian Service activities: of CCC construction work, irrigation and road work, of extension activities, school work and health work.

One of the teachers at school had complained that Domingo Lopez would not do anything but draw pictures. So she let him draw and the result was an exhibit of some thirty pencil and crayon sketches; still life, landscapes, portraits and figures. Lopez added the one artistic touch to the exhibits at the Riverside County Fair.



DUMP WAGON SYSTEM AT KYLE DAM, PINE RIDGE,

SOUTH DAKOTA, MEETS WITH SUCCESS

By Elmus A. Bullard, Senior Foreman, CCC-ID



**"Circle" Of Wagons Approaching  
And Leaving The Elevator**

The dump wagon system here at the Kyle Dam is working out very much to the satisfaction of the foreman. The wagons move on an average of 1200 cubic yards of earth a day, a speed due largely to the fact that each man riding the wagon has shown a great interest in learning how to load and dump according to the instructions given him.

They are moving dirt with plenty of speed and accuracy. With all this hard work the teams and the men seem to be holding out in good shape. A few of the smaller teams, however, were found to be lagging and therefore were taken off the dump wagons and put on fresnoes.

The dump truck has also been aiding the dump wagons in hauling dirt. However, this is only for part time and is used for other purposes.

To date there are sixty horses on dump wagons and the caterpillar crew consists of twelve men working by shifts, operating a "35" Cat., a "70" Cat., an RD-6, an RD-7, two scrapers, one blade grader which is used on an average of one hour per day and one roller packer. The elevating grader is being used in loading dump wagons. This is the place where the skill comes in on the part of the teamsters as they must judge their distance in driving alongside the elevating machine so as not to get too close and not too far away. If one does not heed the instructions of the foreman, it is very easy for the teamsters to get knocked off their wagons by the dirt pouring into the wagon. There is also the tendency to

drive too far away from the loader and it is quite possible to lose all the dirt and therefore necessitate a complete round for the teamster on an empty wagon.

These wagons follow each other in rotation and it would make a break in their system if even one wagon interrupts the schedule. That is the reason why teamsters have to listen to instructions given by the foreman.

The dirt which is being moved comes from the Forebay and is being dumped in place where the old spillway washed out.

We are pushing this work ahead with all possible speed in an effort to complete this work before a freeze comes in which might tend to hold up the work on this project. To date, as near as we can estimate, the dirt is being moved at a cost of 12 cents per yard, which is far below the cost of moving this dirt with fresnoes. It is a wonderful sight to see and watch these caterpillars and wagons intermingle on the job.

A supply shed 14' x 32' x 8' was constructed out here at the Dam for the purpose of storing cement, tools and other supplies that should not be left out in the open. Two men came from Pine Ridge and one man was supplied from the crew to help in the construction of the shed. Two days were required to construct this shed.



Dump Wagon Leaving Grader And A Second Wagon  
Receiving Dirt From The Grader Elevator

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PABLO ABEITA NAMED POSTMASTER AT ISLETA, NEW MEXICO

An Isleta Indian, Pablo Abeita, operates the post office on the Pueblo plaza. According to "The Southwest Tourist News", Pablo is the only Indian postmaster in New Mexico.



## NEVER TOO OLD

From The Extension Report, Northern Idaho Agency, Idaho.

A successful stockman at ninety? That hardly seems possible: successful stockmen must be able to ride, to dig out water holes, repair fences and carry salt to the various range areas. But William Parsons, a Nez Perce Indian living near Kamiah, Idaho, is past ninety-two and is still doing all the jobs mentioned.

In 1934 two drought relief cows were turned over to Mr. Parsons. Although he speaks no English, he thoroughly understood the obligations under which he was placed. In 1936 when both cows gave bull calves, he was somewhat worried, as he remembered his agreement was to return heifer calves.

The two original cows were wild and their ribs could easily be counted, but two years later when an inspection was made, they were in good flesh and quite gentle, indicating the good care and attention that had been given them. William Parsons said he believed they would raise him heifer calves next time, so why not wait? With such an experienced stockman, who wouldn't be willing to grant more time?

So more time was granted and he was permitted to sign up for two repayment heifers being turned in by another Indian fifteen miles away with the understanding that he would be responsible for the delivery. Well, this was no problem for a man of mere ninety; he just placed the saddle on his trusty horse, swung into the saddle and was off for his heifers. Next day, two none-too-gentle yearling heifers were driven into the pasture. William Parsons, Sr., had driven those animals himself fifteen miles. Was he tired? "Just a little," he said. But not so tired but that he was able to ride three miles the next day and make a report to the Farm Aid.

In the fall of 1937 his two original cows had accommodately produced heifer calves, so William Parsons will be able to fulfill his obligation.

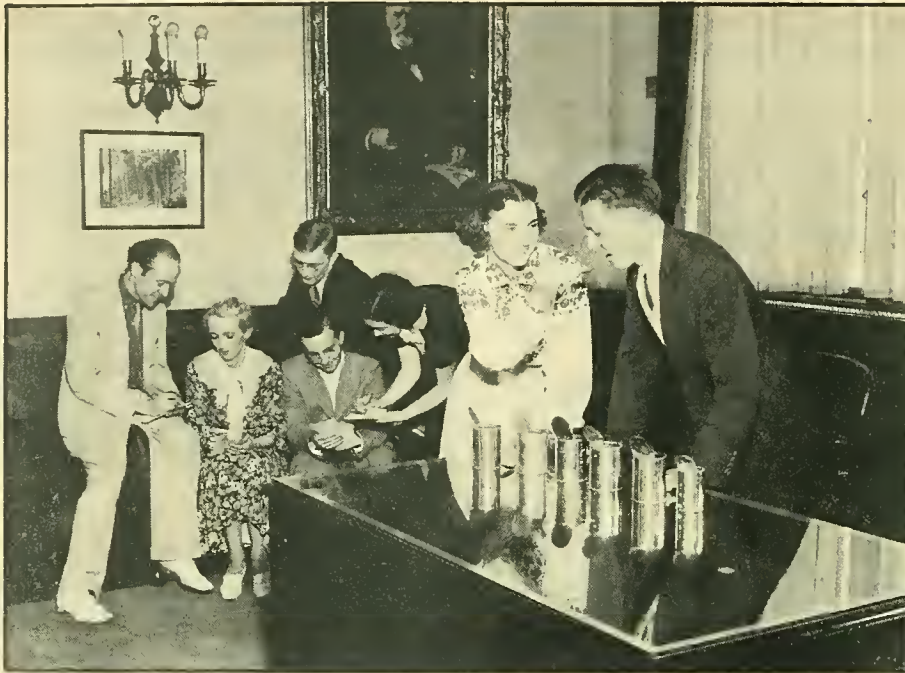
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## A "CO-OP" TASTING PARTY

By Edward Huberman

Textbook Writer And Curriculum Research Worker, Indian Service



A Group Of Consumers Testing Canned Peas  
In Washington, D. C.

Once your cooperative store or buying club is started, you may wonder what you can do to make sure you are getting the best quality goods for your money. You don't have to stay in the dark on this point because there are a number of good practical things you can do. Consider the tasting party, for example.

Suppose your co-op store or buying club is in the market for canned peas. You want good peas and you don't want to pay too much for them. When the members of your buying committee visit the wholesalers, they may find at least ten different brands of canned peas in stock. Unless the packers have had their peas graded by an official grader from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, you have no way of telling, from the outside of the cans, which brand is best. Of course, each can has a pretty picture of peas on it, a trade name, and some exciting words like "superfine",



"luscious", "tender", "delicious", and "world's best." Now you cannot tell, nor can anyone else, whether the peas inside an ungraded can are luscious, tender or delicious unless you open the can. And even then it might be hard to say whether the peas are "superfine" or "world's best."

But open the can, and everything changes. Now you can tell a lot about the contents. You can learn how much is water, how much is vegetable. You can taste the peas to see whether they are "delicious" or "luscious", whether they have any flavor at all. You can see whether they are tender or mature, and whether they are all one size and color (this is important to some people). You can also find out if the peas are just plain "good to look at", and if they have any unpleasant spots or blemishes.

Now here is how you can make good use of all the information you gain by using your can-opener. If your co-op is planning to buy several cases of peas, or any other canned food, you might run a "tasting party" at one of your meetings just before you put your order in. The purpose of the "tasting party" is to decide which brand you should buy. A tasting party is also a "testing" party, as you will soon see.

First, one or two members of your buying committee might buy several single cans of peas, all cans the same size, but each a different brand. If any other members want to bring in cans of other brands, that's all right too. Well, suppose you have nine or ten different brands of canned peas lined up on a table in your meeting place. Take off the labels, but put a mark or a number on each can so you will know which label belongs to which can. Then open each can separately, drain off the liquid and weigh what's left. Now you will know how much food you paid for, and how much water. Keep a separate chart for each can and write down all the things you learn.

Hold up the liquid from each can in a glass to see how clear or cloudy it is. The clearer the liquid, the better it is supposed to be. Inspect the peas in each can for size, color and blemishes and taste them for tenderness, maturity and flavor. You might set up a score sheet something like this:

Clearness of liquid .....	15 points
Freedom from spots and blemishes ..	15 points
Uniform size and color .....	10 points
Tenderness and maturity .....	35 points
Flavor .....	25 points

As you will see, these points add up to 100. Practically no can of food will ever score a perfect 100, but often a can will score over 90.

BAE

## U.S. GRADES OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES LABELED FOR CONSUMERS



LOOK FOR  
THE GRADE SYMBOL  
AND SUPPLEMENTARY  
DESCRIPTIVE TERMS  
ON THE LABEL

GRADE SYMBOLS ASSIST CONSUMERS IN SELECTING  
HIGH QUALITY CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Picture Used Through Courtesy Of U. S.  
Department Of Agriculture, Bureau Of  
Agriculture Economics.)

taste as if they are very young and tender, succulent and fresh from the garden.

Total up the score for each can. Any score of 90 or over would be Grade A. Score between 75 and 89 would be Grade B. Between 60 and 74 would be Grade C. Now put the score and grade of each can on its label. Also the prices. Now you won't need any more advice in deciding which is the best buy for your money.

All the members of your co-op ought to have a chance to do some of this testing and tasting, on different evenings. You can score not only peas, but practically any canned fruit or vegetable. Experts from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture have worked out score sheets and explanations for many different foods. Some of this information may also be obtained from your home demonstration agent.

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### KENNETH B. DISHER NAMED TO STAFF OF INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD

Kenneth B. Disher is being appointed Assistant to the General Manager of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. Mr. Disher, who was formerly museum expert of the National Park Service, has had varied experience in the ethnological and administrative work.

In scoring, you must remember that the points listed on the table represent the highest score for each of the various items. Only a practically clear liquid would receive a perfect 15. The cloudier it happened to be, the fewer points you would give it.

If none of the peas in a can are broken, off-colored, spotted, or budding, you could grant a full 15 points. Fewer points when the peas do not come up to this standard. Ten points for peas all alike in size and color, 35 for peas very young and very tender and 25 for peas that

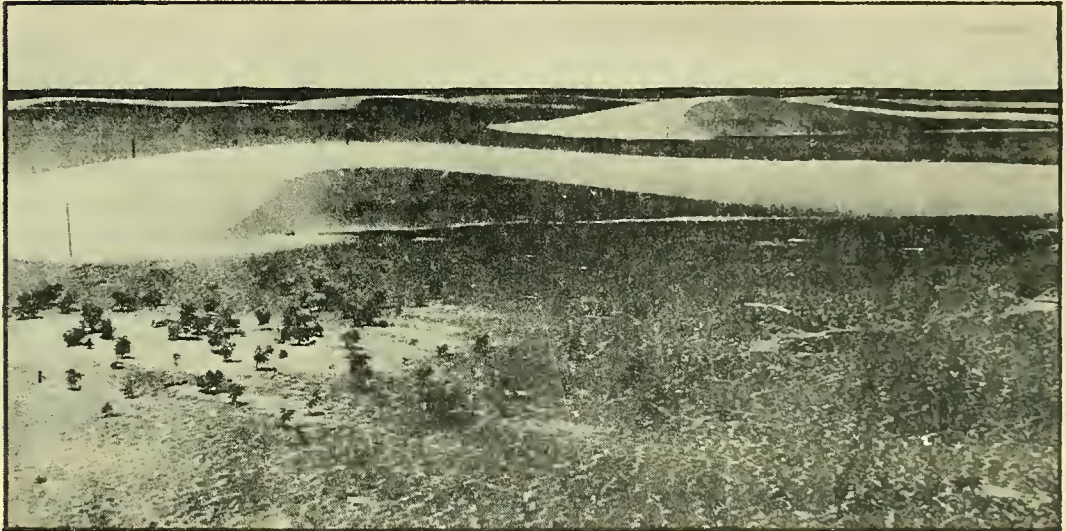


## THE RECLAMATION OF A SAND DUNE AREA

By Charles J. Whitfield and Fred C. Newport

(Reprinted, By Permission, From The January Issue Of "Soil Conservation," Issued By The United States Department Of Agriculture.)

Sand dunes have developed in recent years as a result of cultivation, grazing and drought on many sections of land throughout the Southern Great Plains. No more striking example of the destructiveness of man-induced wind erosion is known to occur elsewhere. Under virgin conditions the topography of the land varied from nearly level to undulating or gently rolling, with a good grass cover and no evidence of dune formation.



By June 1936 There Had Developed Fifty-Seven Small Dunes  
On This Field Area. The Substratum Around The  
Dunes Was Hard And Compact.

The dunes, as well as the surrounding eroded lands, have approximately no vegetative cover and are valueless in their present conditions; moreover, they are a source of constant menace to surrounding fertile farm lands, pastures and buildings. The seriousness of the situation can be well appreciated when it is realized that ten years ago there were no dunes on many of these lands

and that the bulk of the damage has accrued during the past seven or eight years. Furthermore, many of these immense piles of sand are now found on areas that were never cultivated, that is, native prairie sod.

Little or nothing appears to have been done to cope with these severely eroded lands prior to the establishment of the Soil Conservation Service's Research Substation at Dalhart, Texas. Inasmuch as they are problems of considerable economic importance it was considered justifiable to initiate studies with the primary objective of determining whether or not such areas could be reclaimed for agricultural purposes. Accordingly, actual work was started in 1936 on three separate fields, while observations were made on numerous others.



Deep Listing Of Hard Land In Which The Substratum Was Broken In-To Clods That Catch And Hold Moving Sand And Do Not Erode Easily.

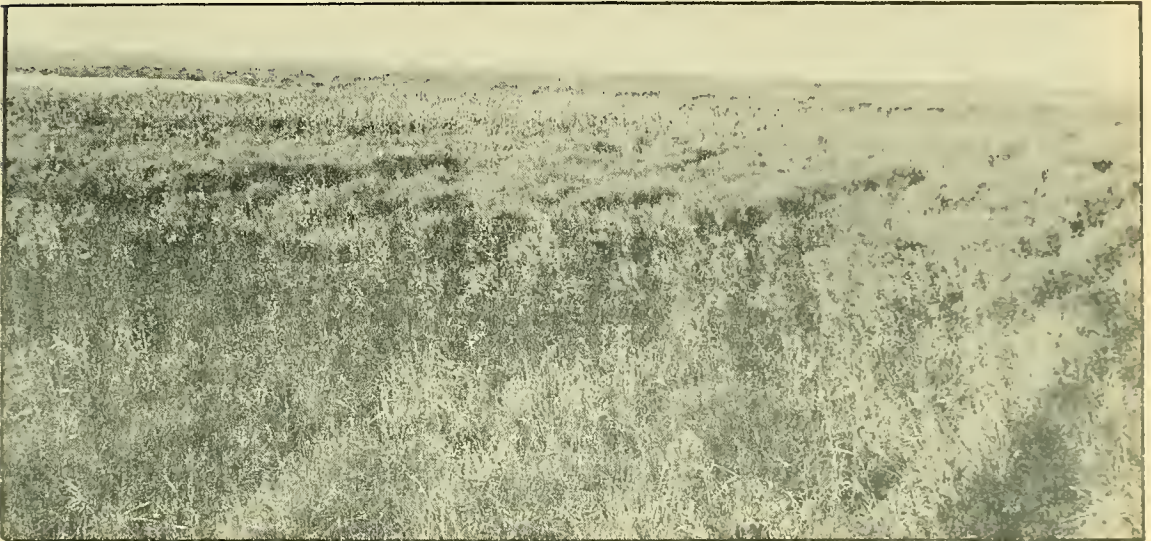
The data herein reported were taken from studies conducted on a single field of 470 acres which is located eight miles north of Dalhart. The field, which runs in a north-south direction, is over a mile in length and a half-mile in width.

Two rain gages were established on the area in September 1936, to measure precipitation, one being placed in the northern half of the field and the other in the center of the southern portion. Data collected from these gages for the twelve-month period, September 1936 through August 1937, showed a total precipitation of 11.94 inches. Compared to the thirty-one-year average of 17.84 inches (1906-36) at the United States Dry Land Experiment Station,



three miles west of Dalhart, this was 5.9 or nearly six inches below normal. Moreover, from May 29, when 1.97 inches of rain was recorded, although sixteen rains fell, not one of these averaged over 0.5 of an inch until August 31, on which date 1.13 inches was received. These data indicate an abnormal season both as to amount and distribution of rainfall.

Wind velocity data recorded in the vicinity of the area where the field work was conducted showed the average wind movement to be highest during the five months - February through June - with the maximum of 12.39 miles per hour occurring in March. During these months velocities averaged above 10.5 miles per hour, with February, March and April being especially high. Winds of sand-moving velocities come from the south, southwest, west, northwest



A Repeat Of Picture At Left, Made October 1, 1937. Sudan Grass And Kafir Corn Are Making A Luxurious Growth On An Area Formerly Dominated By A Hard Substratum And Sand Dunes.

and northeast; however, indications are that over a period of several months more winds of this kind come from the southwest. Records being kept by the Dalhart demonstration project in cooperation with the Research Division show that it is during this period that the dust storms are of greatest frequency. The total number of dust storms recorded were 61 for 1935, 45 for 1936 and 55 for 1937.

When this field was purchased by Dawson, Fuqua and Price, in 1930, it was dominated by natural vegetation with blue grama,

*Bouteloua gracilis* and side-oats grama, *B. curtipendula*, as the principal grasses, with sand sage, *Artemisia filifolia*, as the outstanding shrubby plant. The original soils were probably Amarillo fine sandy loam and Amarillo loamy fine sand.

In 1931 the area was cultivated for the first time and planted to row crop. It was planted again to a row crop in 1932 and 1933. Only one crop was harvested during this three-year period. Because of drought and crop failure the land lay idle after 1933 until this work was started in 1936.



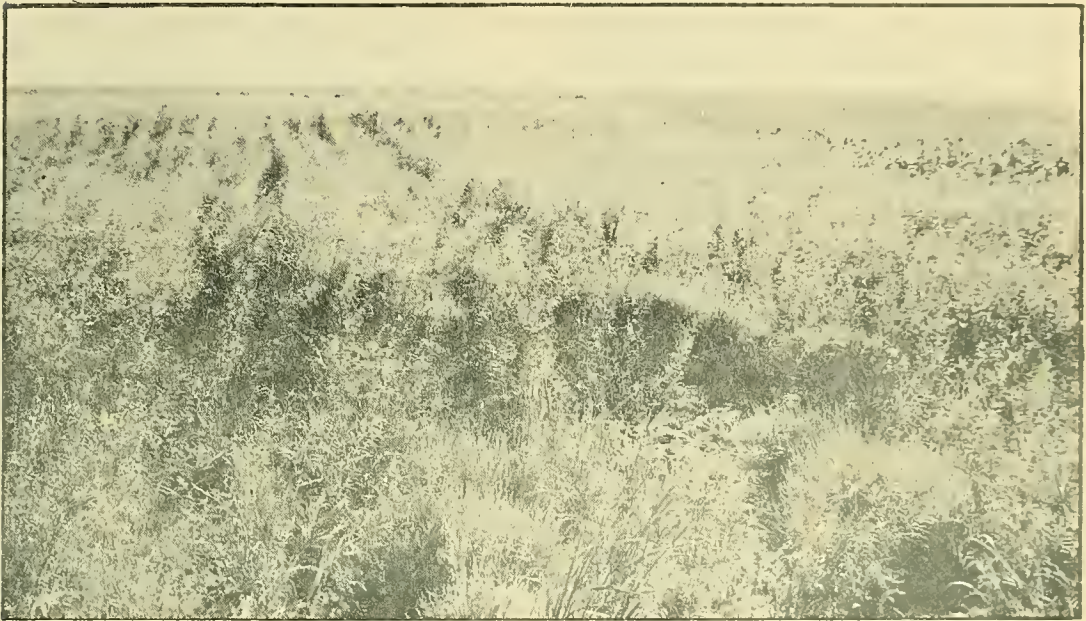
Sand Moving From The Dunes Is Caught And Held In  
Lister Rows Between Dunes.

When this field was surveyed in 1936, it was found that there were approximately fifty-seven sand dunes located for the most part on the east half of the area. The dunes ranged from one to nine feet in height and averaged 161 feet in length and 113 feet in width. The substratum around and between the dunes was hard and eroded to a depth of ten to twelve inches. The north and south portions of the field were hummocked and not as badly eroded as the center area.

Work was started in November 1936, on that portion of the field dominated by the hard eroded land and sand dunes. The entire area, including the dunes, was solidly listed (42-inch rows) to a depth of eight to ten inches in an east-west direction, or cross-



wise to the prevailing wind direction. A 40-horsepower diesel tractor and a three-row lister were used. The value of deep listing cannot be over-emphasized. Shallow listing may only be conducive to additional blowing, while deep listing, when done in the fall, will not only reduce the blow hazard but prevent erosion, by turning up clods of sufficient size to withstand erosion for from one to three years. In addition, this cloddy surface catches and holds the material which moves off the sand dunes, causing the latter materially to decrease in size and filling the lister furrows with sand - this is this badly damaged land being rebuilt. An airplane view made of this field in March 1937, three months after the listing was com-



A Repeat Of Picture At Left, Indicating How Badly Eroded  
Land Has Been Reclaimed With The Development Of  
Good Row Crops After One Year's Time.

pleted, shows clearly how the action of the wind may be used for redistribution of soil materials to rebuild eroded lands. During this period it was estimated that approximately 60 per cent of the soil material had been spread back over the field, while the number of dunes decreased from fifty-seven to twenty-nine.

Listing was completed in December 1936, and it was unnecessary to relist, except on local spots which were exposed when the sand dunes moved completely away, leaving the hard, smooth substratum.

No other mechanical treatment was made on the area until early June 1937, when it was planted to row crop. In order to compare the erosion-resisting qualities of different crops, five species (Sudan grass, kafir corn, black amber cane, millet and broom corn) were listed, while two species (Sudan and hegari) were drilled on the field. The north and south borders were listed as a preventative measure against crop failure and wind erosion, while the center portion was drilled that the two types of cover produced by these methods might be compared.

By harvest time (October) a good cover crop was secured over the entire field, but growth was especially good on the east half of the area where the sand had redistributed itself to a greater extent. A comparison of the various species planted showed that broom corn developed a better stand and produced a more vigorous growth under the different soil conditions; Sudan grass was second in importance and with black amber cane and kafir corn close competitors for third place. From an erosion resistance standpoint, these species also rank in the above order. In other words, broom corn and Sudan grass appear more resistant to wind action than the other species. However, the forage value of the species would likely be in reverse order, with kafir and Sudan ranking at the top. Probably more Sudan is planted over the country because of its rapid growth, drought resistance and excellent grazing qualities.

The studies already initiated, in which wind action, the force primarily responsible for the severe erosion damage, is successfully used to rebuilt a severely damaged area to the extent that crops may be produced at a profit after one year's time, present an open question as to the amount of land "irreparably damaged" in this region. Wind erosion differs from water erosion in one primary essential: When soil is carried away by water it is impractical and often impossible to move it back, whereas the action of the wind will often reverse itself and return much of the materials it was instrumental in carrying away. With this as a guiding principle and by the proper use of tillage methods and vegetation, lands which were considered so badly eroded as to be no longer of value from a crop production standpoint may be reclaimed for agricultural use.

\* \* \* \* \*



T.J.



## NOTES FROM WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORTS OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS - INDIAN DIVISION

Excavation Work On Reservoir Begun At Mission (California) Work has been started on the excavation for the 50,000 gallon reservoir. Test holes have been dug to find the best location for its construction and to determine a location. The excavation for the reservoir proper has also been started. The back and sides were dug out so that the masonry walls can be built right up against the bank, which will strengthen its construction very much.

Plenty of rock for the walls is available near the site. As soon as the excavation is completed the floor will be poured and the work of getting the rock and building the masonry walls will begin.

Work On Proposed Heart Butte-Birch Creek Truck Trail Retarded At Blackfeet (Montana) The progress survey of the proposed Heart Butte-Birch Creek Truck Trail was hampered by sub-zero weather. However, the preliminary survey was finished later and the location survey was started. Because the country is very rugged, preference was given to grade over alignment. To date,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of line has been run. John J. McInerney.

Fire Hazard Reduction At Standing Rock (North Dakota) The work on the fire lanes - that is, cutting the brush - is coming along fine. The cold weather does not bother us much because we are working in the

timber where the wind cannot reach us very easily. The work on the well is also coming along nicely; however, not as quickly as the fire lane work. This is due to the fact that we have to curb the well as we go along in order to prevent cave-ins. Jack White Eagle, Leader.

Basket Ball Activities At Fort Belknap (Montana) The CCC-ID basket ball team has been strengthened by a new enrollee who will play center position for our team. Up to the present time the team has played 16 games and lost 3. Recently we played a team which was composed of all star players from South Dakota. The South Dakota team won by a score of 42 to 39, which shows that we have a very good team here. We feel as though we gained recognition for being able to play in the tournament at Havre. We have hopes of winning this tournament since we have been strengthening our team. Harold Helgeson, Camp Manager.

Activities At Mescalero (New Mexico) With the approach of robins, bluebirds and very pleasant weather, we experienced a touch of Spring. Because of all these indications, one crew spent a week in making preparations for landscaping the agency near the employees' cottages. Dirt was hauled in trucks and filled in the necessary places. This is done to insure an even, smooth surface.

Much attention has been given to the drainage problems on our truck

trail. We experienced more difficulty than we anticipated. However, a very neat job of culvert installment was made. This project is showing good progress. Perfecto Garcia, Camp Manager.

Forest Stand Improvement At Navajo (New Mexico) (Toadlena) Due to the fact that we have had from 18 to 20 inches of snow, the men were moved down to the timber line and are working back up the mountain. The appearance of the forest is greatly improved and due to the piling of the slashings, the vegetation will now have a chance to grow. We are piling the slashings at least twenty feet from any standing green tree.

The Indians are glad to have this work and the attendance has been almost 100% even though the weather has been severe. H. D. Thomas.

Clearing And Grubbing Crew Making Fine Progress At Five Civilized Tribes (Oklahoma) Because of the excellent weather conditions which have prevailed the clearing and grubbing crew has made wonderful progress. The boys completed about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles up to the present time. They still have some mighty rough country to contend with. There is plenty of grubbing of underbrush and small trees. The boys seem to enjoy their work and we have no trouble in getting them to do excellent work. Up to date everything is progressing with harmony. Louis A. Javine.

Baffle Work At Shawnee (Oklahoma) To arrive at the desired

depth of five feet in our baffle pits, the excavators had to dig through hard clay and due to this, we devoted much of our time to these baffle pits. We did, however, finish one stone masonry structure this week and another is over two-thirds completed. The structure which we are now building has a weir width of sixteen and one-half feet, with a drop of five feet. Herbert Franklin, Leader.

Development Of Shelterbelt Project At Potawatomi (Kansas) There is considerable activity on the Potawatomi Reservation in the development of the Shelterbelt project. We are planning to plant 162,000 seedlings this spring and the contracts for this amount are practically completed. Due to the unusually good weather we are experiencing, arrangements are going forward to plow the ground and do the sub-soiling immediately. If the weather continues to be so nice, we shall plant trees very shortly. P. Everett Sperry.

Work At Wind River, (Wyoming) Work on the fills at the bridge approaches of Truck Trail 202-101 are now completed. The machines that were at work on these are moving to Project #202-140, which is also a truck trail. This trail takes off north of Maverick Springs Bridge from Truck Trail #202-101, from where it will go to Crow Creek. The R.D. 7 Dozer is cutting of a point of Truck Trail #202-101. When this cut is finished it will improve the road, whereas, before, there was a blind curve.

The ranger station was completed. The ranger and his family have moved in. The enrollees on this job did



a very neat job of building, considering the fact that they were unexperienced in house building.

During our camp safety meeting this week, we were visited by Robert Friday of the Arapaho Council and Gilbert Day of the Shoshone Council.

Fence Line Improvement At Cheyenne River (South Dakota) Work on this project was completed. Improvements were made on the gates and anchors and the full fence line. At one point along the lower Felix Creek we found the lower wire broken. Staples were pulled from six posts and hair from an antelope was found clinging to the wire, indicating that the animal ran into it at full speed.

The owners of live-stock in these districts are quite satisfied with the fence line. We have received many favorable comments from the various ranchers. Earl Cummings, Senior Foreman.

Work At Sells (Arizona) Work on pipe-making progressed very satisfactorily. We have experimented with the number of men required to make a maximum amount of pipe at the least possible expense. We have succeeded in reducing the cost to about the same as that of machine-made pipe. If we can obtain an additional 100 rings, we will be able to reduce the cost still more. The men making pipe are working exceptionally well - both individually and collectively. William J. Wagner.

Creosoting Posts At Pipestone (Minnesota) Six thousand posts are

made up and in piles ready for dipping in creosote. The men have a great many posts to make up yet. Fine spirit has been shown by the crew while working on this project. George R. Brown.

"Basket Social" A Success At Flathead (Montana) Two meetings were recently held in the study hall to discuss preparations for the coming dance. As this was supposed to have been a "basket social", an auctioneer had to be selected and credit arrangements had to be worked out for those who were financially "embarrassed" and who might wish to bid on baskets of their choice. The second meeting was for the purpose of requesting funds from the recreation committee, in order that a basket ball debt for hall rent could be paid off. After all the camp members voted in favor of this request, the committee agreed to furnish the required amount.

A fair crowd from the outside attended the dance and some brought beautiful baskets. Eleven baskets brought approximately twenty-five dollars. The music was furnished by the camp orchestra and a good time was had by all. Eugene L. Maillet.

Maintaining And Improving Fire Trails At Salem Indian School (Oregon) About one-half mile of new trail is being constructed on this project to shorten the distance of trail maintenance through privately-owned land. A new trail will make it more convenient to get on to the reserve by way of the southwest corner. The crew is blasting hard rock on the first two miles of trail.

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